

B-4499  
Hampstead Hill School  
500 South Linwood Avenue  
Baltimore city, Maryland

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA**

**Geographic Organization:** Piedmont

**Chronological/Developmental Period(s):** Industrial/Urban  
Dominance, 1870-1930

**Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):** Architecture,  
Landscape Architecture and Community Planning;  
Social/Educational/Cultural

**Resource Type:**

Architecture: school building; standing structure

Social/Educational/Cultural: school building;  
standing structure

**Category:** Building

**Historic Environment:** dense urban development

**Historic Function(s) and Use(s):** educational

**Known Design Source:** Alfred Cookman Leach,  
architect

**Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. B-4499

Magi No.

DOE ☒ yes ☐ no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Hampstead Hill School

and/or common Public School No. 47

**2. Location**

street & number 500 South Linwood Avenue n/a ☐ not for publication

city, town Baltimore vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district \_\_\_\_\_

state Maryland county independent city

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

**4. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name City of Baltimore, c/o Mayor & City Council

street & number City Hall, 100 N. Holliday St. telephone no.: (410) 396-3100

city, town Baltimore state and zip code MD 21202

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clarence Mitchell Courthouse liber \_\_\_\_\_

street & number Room 610, 100 N. Calvert St. folio \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Baltimore, state MD 21202

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title Canton Historic District (National Register of Historic Places)

date listed 1/29/80 ☒ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

pository for survey records National Park Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Description

Survey No. B-4499

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☐ good  
☐ fair

☒ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

Hampstead Hill School is a three-story masonry structure with Neoclassical detailing located at the northwest corner of South Linwood Avenue and Fleet Street, on a block which adjoins Patterson Park in the eastern section of Baltimore, Maryland. The building is within the boundaries of the Canton Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The school was built in 1917-18 to the design of Baltimore architect Alfred Cookman Leach (d. 1933). As originally constructed, the large, rectangular building housed 24 classrooms, an assembly room, and a variety of support areas; it was built as an annex to an 1898 school building which occupied the northern portion of the block.

The principal facade faces east, fronting on Linwood Avenue. It is a symmetrical composition of 13 bays, with a 7-bay center section flanked on either side by three-bay wings which project slightly from the facade plane. The building is faced with red-brown brick laid in Flemish bond with deeply-raked mortar joints. The facade bays are defined by brick pilasters with terra cotta bases and attenuated, foliate capitals of the same material; the corners of the pilasters are detailed with queen closer bricks. The central entrance is framed with a terra cotta surround comprising a Classical frontispiece with a broken pediment and urn. Double doors (modern steel replacements) are surmounted by a five-light transom. The entrance is reached by a double flight of steps, set parallel to the facade; an opening under the steps leads to the basement. The central bay has paired 12/12 sash on the second and third stories; the outlying bays of the central section of the facade hold paired 9/9 sash on the second and third stories. In this section, the facade is capped by an entablature derived from Classical motifs executed in terra cotta; the frieze is punctuated with paterae and carries a complex molded cornice below a band of gougework decoration. The wings are capped by a terra cotta parapet. All windows have cast stone sills and rowlock lintels with a band of terra cotta in a Greek key motif. The wings have paired 9/9 windows in their central bay, and a single large 12/12 sash in their outer bays. The first-floor windows in the wings are distinguished by terra cotta spandrels. The parapet is capped with terra cotta coping on the east facade and the two end elevations.

## 8. Significance

Survey No. B-4499

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1917-18 Builder/Architect Alfred Cookman Leach, architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Hampstead Hill School is significant as a contributing resource in the Canton Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places; the building, constructed in 1917-18, reflects the rapid population growth of the area during the period. It derives additional significance for its association with the provision of municipal services during the period of World War I mobilization; extreme labor shortages and high material costs forced a retrenchment of municipal services during the period, and the city government turned its attention to planning for postwar improvements rather than undertaking major construction projects. The Hampstead Hill School was a notable exception to this trend, as the only major municipal construction project undertaken in Baltimore after the nation entered the war.

Intensive industrial development focusing on the Canton waterfront was virtually continuous from the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth, and supported rapid expansion of residential areas surrounding the industrial district. By the 1890s, residential development had reached the Patterson Park area, leading the Board of School Commissioners in 1898 to construct Grammar School No. 7 facing the park on Eastern Avenue at Patuxent Street (later Linwood Avenue). Planned by the prominent Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt & Nolting, who had recently won a competition to design the new city courthouse, this building (shortly renumbered 47) was considered a model of educational efficiency at the time. Within two decades, however, continuing growth of the neighborhood strained the capacity of this facility. The need for a new school in the area of Patterson Park was articulated by the Board's Committee on Increased Accommodations at the beginning of the 1914 school year:

The newly built up section north and south of Eastern Avenue, and east of School building No. 47 and near School No. 24, is the cause of an enormous increase in the school population in



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Notes, Section 8, pp. 7-8.

Original drawings in possession of City of Baltimore; reduced copies attached as supplementary documentation.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Baltimore East, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries correspond to the lot upon which the building stands, encompassing the property historically associated with the resource.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze, Architectural Historian (consultant)

organization for the City of Baltimore

date July 20, 1993

street & number 109 Brandon Road

telephone (410) 296-7538

city or town Baltimore

state MD 21212

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCE  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
301-514-7600

B-4499

Hampstead Hill School  
500 South Linwood Avenue  
Baltimore city, Maryland

1917-18

Hampstead Hill School is a three-story masonry structure located at the northwest corner of South Linwood Avenue and Fleet Street, near Patterson Park in eastern Baltimore, Maryland; it is within the boundaries of the Canton Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and contributes to the significance of the district.

The school was built in 1917-18 to the design of Baltimore architect Alfred Cookman Leach (d. 1933). As originally constructed, the large, rectangular building housed 24 classrooms, an assembly room, and a variety of support areas; it was built as an annex to an 1898 school building which occupied the northern portion of the block.

Although it was constructed during a period of extreme labor shortages and high material costs associated with World War I mobilization, the building's exterior is richly detailed; it features a variety of Neoclassical detailing executed in terra cotta, face brick laid in flemish bond, and granite trim at the basement level. The principal (east) facade fronts on Linwood Avenue. It is a symmetrical composition of 13 bays, with a 7-bay center section flanked on either side by three-bay wings which project slightly from the facade plane. The central entrance is framed with a terra cotta surround comprising a Classical frontispiece with a broken pediment and urn. The facade bays are defined by brick pilasters with terra cotta bases and attenuated, foliate capitals of the same material; a terra cotta water table encircles the building, and a complex terra cotta entablature and cornice enrich the east facade and the two end elevations.

The interior is more utilitarian, as was typical of school buildings of the period. The plan provided for three floors, each with eight equal-sized classrooms and a longitudinal corridor with a stair at either end. Interior decorative detailing is focused on the entrance vestibule, which has gray marble steps, risers, and wainscoting and brick-red tile flooring. Corridors and classrooms are detailed with simple baseboard, molded chair rail, and picture molding. Doors and windows are framed with an ogee-molded architrave with fillet backband; classroom doors typically have nine light of glazing above a recessed panel. Woodwork throughout the building is finished with a dark varnish. Interior walls and ceilings are smoothly plastered. Classrooms remain largely intact, retaining their original bookcases, chalkboards, and woodwork. The building reflects state-of-the-art early twentieth century thinking with regard to lighting and ventilation systems for educational facilities.

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The building stands on a raised basement, responding to the irregular grade of the site, which slopes downward from south to north. A granite base defines the grade level, and basement windows throughout the building have granite sills. Original drawings show that the southern wing had three basement windows, the same size and configuration as the corresponding sash on the upper stories, located in a window well; these have been removed, their openings blocked with brick, and the well has been infilled. The north wing was altered at street level in 1936, when an addition was made against the north end of the building. This wing originally had three windows in the basement area, matching those of the upper stories in size and configuration. The construction of the 1936 addition required the relocation of a stair into the northeast corner of the building; a new entrance was created in the north wing to serve this stair. The entrance was inserted in the northernmost window opening, which was enlarged, interrupting the water table and the panel below the first-floor window. A flight of steps, constructed to reach the new entrance, partially blocked the central window, which was reduced to a pair of 3/3 sash (the northern portion is now boarded, with a metal exhaust vent). The detailing of the steps to the new entrance mimics that of the principal entrance steps. The door has nine lights of glazing.

The south (Fleet Street) elevation comprises a central entrance at grade level. Three six-pane basement windows are located to the west of the entrance. The entrance is detailed with a Classical molded surround which interrupts the water table. The legend "BOYS" is inscribed in the frieze. Double doors are modern steel replacements. Above the entrance, a large, vertical opening rises to the cornice, holding large 5-part metal windows (a set of four on each of two levels) lighting the stair. Each window has a total of 25 lights, five rows of five lights, stacked vertically; the central row is operable, while the upper and lower sections are fixed. A brick spandrel marks the landing at mid-level. The window area is framed by paired pilasters with terra cotta base and capitals, as on the east facade. The pilasters support a frieze with a Classical patera centered above each capital; a dentil course spans the frieze, below a complex molded cornice. A band of terra cotta gougework above the cornice extends to the corners of the building.

The west (rear) elevation repeats the general organization of the east facade, but with less elaborate trim. It retains the brick pilasters and terra cotta water table, bases, and capitals, but lacks the Greek key detailing over the windows and has a simplified cornice. This elevation is capped by a simple band of terra cotta above the third-floor windows, below a four-course corbeled brick cornice and

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parapet finished with copper flashing. The pattern of fenestration of the upper levels corresponds to that of the east facade. Basement window heights reflect the sloping grade, which trends downward from south to north. The two southernmost bays hold 6-pane windows, while the central section of the west wall has paired 6/6 sash. Entrances are found at basement level in the inner bays of the north and south wings; the south entrance has double doors and the north entrance has a single door; both are surmounted by eight-light transoms. A small shed-roofed brick extension at basement level at the northwest corner originally housed ventilating equipment.

Original drawings indicate that the north end was virtually a mirror image of the south, except that the central entrance was enclosed within a narrow corridor which connected the building with the 1898 structure to the north. (The connecting corridor has since been removed; surviving drawings show it only in section, and indicate that it was gable-roofed, with decorative exposed rafter ends and large sash windows). The lower grade at this end of the building exposes a larger area of basement than the south end. A sub-basement at the northwest corner housed ventilating equipment. A boiler room was located below grade, some 57 feet north of the building; this adjoined the 1898 structure, and was intended to provide heat for both buildings. In 1936, a large three-story addition (since removed) was constructed against the northern end of the building, connecting it with the 1898 structure. In this campaign, the original connecting corridor was removed, and the original exterior detailing was interrupted up to the middle of the third floor.

Although the building was constructed during a period of high material costs, its exterior is elaborately detailed with face brick laid in flemish bond, terra cotta, and granite trim. The interior is more utilitarian, as was typical of school buildings of the period.

The Linwood Avenue entrance opens into a small vestibule, with a flight of gray marble steps leading up to a pair of half-glazed entrance doors flanked by narrow sidelights with a six-light transom. The wainscoting, like the stair treads and risers, is gray marble; flooring is brick-red tile, laid in a diamond pattern. (The secondary entrance on Fleet Street also has gray marble wainscoting).

The plan provided for three floors, each with eight equal-sized classrooms and a longitudinal corridor with a stair at either end. At the midpoint of the corridor, smaller transverse spaces served specific functions, such as an entrance hall and principal's room on the ground floor, girls' lavatory and teachers' room on the second story, and boys' lavatory and teachers' room on the third. Corridors have



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granolithic floors, and are detailed with a plain baseboard, molded chair rail, and picture molding. An ogee-molded architrave with fillet backband frames the doors; classroom doors are typically half-glazed, with nine lights above a recessed panel. Closet doors have two recessed panels. Woodwork throughout the building originally was finished with a dark varnish, and this treatment survives in most areas. Interior walls and ceilings are smoothly plastered. The original stair survives at the south end of the building; it comprises two runs with a landing between stories, and features a simple metal balustrade and molded handrail.

Decorative detailing in the classrooms corresponds to that of the corridors, with baseboard, chair rail, and picture moldings, and ogee window frames. Each classroom was provided with a glazed bookcase, a closet, and a wardrobe alcove, the latter originally enclosed with "rolling curtains." The classrooms were arranged according to the concept that light should fall from the students' left side, to promote right-handed penmanship; seating and blackboards were oriented so that the windows were at the left, regardless of which side of the building the classroom was on. Classrooms remain largely intact, retaining their original bookcases, chalkboards, and woodwork.

Plans show that the building incorporated provisions for ventilation which were well in keeping with early twentieth century standards. A system of ventilating flues within the partition walls separating the classrooms rose to the attic and were exhausted through four 60" ventilators in the roof. Drawings also indicate that the building was served by a central vacuum cleaner system.

The interior has undergone few alterations. The most significant change occurred in 1936, when a lower three-story building was attached to the north end of the school, connecting it with the 1898 structure which occupied the northern portion of the lot. At that time, the stairs were removed from the north end of the corridors, and new stairs were inserted in northeast corner of the building, utilizing part of the spaces which were formerly the northeast classrooms. The remaining space in these areas was devoted to new functions. The 1936 stair is detailed with a double handrail which reflects the streamlined aesthetic of the period. Other relatively minor alterations were made at unknown dates: the two adjoining classrooms on the first floor east side at the south end of the building have been combined by removing the partitions in the area formerly occupied by the wardrobe alcoves; in other classrooms, the wardrobe alcoves have been infilled with modern cabinetry. The former classroom on the first floor east side, just north of the entrance, has been subdivided for administrative

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offices. Fire doors have been inserted toward the south end of the corridors.

The building has suffered from vandalism and deterioration during an extended period of vacancy.

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this locality. Eight portables are now used for School No. 24 and the number of pupils is growing steadily. A twenty-four class room building would provide much needed accommodation, and the committee recommends that it be built on the large lot in the rear of School No. 47, which is owned by the city, and which is available for school purposes.<sup>1</sup>

The City Council Committee on Education considered an ordinance to provide for a new school, described as an addition to the existing School No. 47, on October 1, 1914.<sup>2</sup> Ordinance No. 566 was approved on February 11, 1915. The city budget for 1915 included an appropriation of \$100,000.00 for the construction of the building.

On October 27, 1915, the Board resolved to ask the city Architectural Commission to appoint an architect to prepare plans for the proposed new school building.<sup>3</sup> This action superseded a resolution taken earlier in the year, which suggested using the plans of School No. 27 for the new building, "thereby saving architect's fees."<sup>4</sup> The Architectural Commission advised the Board of its appointment of Alfred Cookman Leach as architect for the new building.<sup>5</sup>

Leach was known to the Board through his then-current work on School No. 101, which opened in September 1916 at Caroline and Jefferson streets,<sup>6</sup> and through his donation of a bust of George Washington for School No. 22.<sup>7</sup> He had received his education in public schools and at the Maryland Institute, and had begun practicing architecture in Baltimore around the turn of the century. He was associated with William Hanson Hodges from 1901 to 1903, and subsequently entered partnership with Francis E. Tormey, Sr. The partnership of Tormey & Leach dissolved about 1908, and Leach established an independent practice which endured until shortly before his death in 1933. Through the various phases of his career, Leach designed numerous churches, schools, banks, and commercial buildings; notable examples of his work include the Maryland Line Monument (Hodges & Leach with A. L. vanderBergen and William Boyd, 1901), St. Joseph's House of Industry [later Seton High School] (Tormey & Leach, 1906), and the Second National Bank of Towson [now First National Bank] (A. C. Leach, 1914). Leach was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was a descendant of Robert Penn, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was noted as a tenor soloist, and organized several choirs, including that of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member.

Despite the availability of the property in the rear of the existing School No. 47, and the endorsement of this site by the Committee on Increased Accommodations, the project was stalled by

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delays in the selection of a location for the new building. The Committee on Increased Accommodations met with a committee from the Board of Estimates on October 28, 1915 to inspect sites in the Patterson Park neighborhood.<sup>8</sup> By the following June, however, a site had not yet been chosen, and the Committee on Increased Accommodations expressed frustration with the delay and reiterated its support of the Linwood Avenue location:

. . . It is most important to relieve the crowded conditions at Schools Nos. 24 and 47, and to provide adequate accommodations for the increase of the school population in that section of the city. An appropriation for \$100,000 has been obtained from the Board of Estimates and the erection of a new building would have been well under way but for the delay in selecting a site. The committee is of the opinion that the lot in the rear of School No. 47, bounded by Linwood Avenue, Fleet and Streeper streets, which is owned by the city, should be utilized for the new school house; and therefore the committee recommends that said lot be selected as the site for the new school, and that the Board of Estimates be so informed, and urgently requested to procure plans for the new building without delay.<sup>9</sup>

At a special meeting five days later, the Board approved the recommended site.<sup>10</sup> The Board's recommendation was presented to the Board of Estimates, which granted its approval shortly thereafter.<sup>11</sup>

The architect apparently did not begin work on the plans, however, for several months following the selection of the site. Late in 1916, the Board's Committee on Architecture asked Leach to submit a rough sketch of the proposed new building, and initiated a series of meetings with the architect to expedite the process.<sup>12</sup>

The Committee on Architecture submitted preliminary plans to the Board on January 24, 1917. The committee's report described the proposed structure as follows:

. . . The new building is to face on Linwood Avenue, to be three stories in height, providing twelve classes to East and twelve to West, making twenty-four classrooms, all arranged with unilateral lighting, and containing all the features that have been used in modern school buildings. Each of the classrooms is to be 23 x 29 [feet], similar to School No. 101.

Provision has been made for domestic science and manual training rooms, which are to be utilized at first for lockers



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and shower baths for both boys and girls. The assembly hall is to be 60 x 70 feet.

The plans provided for the following open air accommodations on the roof a classroom, 27 ft. 6 in. x 34 ft.; a rest room, 29 ft. x 34 ft.; boys and girls toilets, kitchen, pantry and storerooms; all to be reached by both main stairways. This feature will be asked for as an alternate if the appropriation allows.

Communication between the new and old buildings will be by a corridor on the ground level, leading to the assembly hall in the new building.

In addition to the present heating plant in the old building, a battery of four Spencer boilers will be located in the rear of the old building and so arranged that both buildings may be heated from this central plant and or independently, thereby permitting a graduation of heating efficiency.<sup>13</sup>

The architect explained the plans in detail, and they were approved by the Board, which moved to authorize the Committee on Architecture to confer with the Mayor and the Inspector of Buildings to expedite construction of the building.

The completed plans were submitted to the Board at its next meeting, on February 14, 1917. At that meeting, the Board decided that the existing School No. 47 and the new building should be considered a single school; the name "Hampstead Hill School" would thus be extended to the new building.<sup>14</sup>

Also at the February 14 meeting, the Board voted to substitute classrooms for the two proposed shower rooms in the basement of the new building.<sup>15</sup> This action drew a quick response from the Free Public Bath Commission and the Women's Civic League, advocates of public bathing facilities in school buildings, who sent a letter to the Board recommending that showers be provided as planned. Two members of the Free Public Bath Commission, Superintendent Robert F. G. Helley and Dr. Mary Sherwood, appeared before the Board at its next meeting to speak in support of the proposal. The Board found the arguments persuasive, and voted to reinstate the provision for shower baths.<sup>16</sup>

The open air classroom, intended to accommodate pupils suffering from tuberculosis, was not constructed.

On February 28, 1917, the Board authorized the Committee on Architecture to develop an inscription for the cornerstone,<sup>17</sup> and the committee apparently sent its instructions to the architect a few days

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later. A letter from Leach to the Board of Education dated November 23, 1917, indicates that the execution of the cornerstone had not satisfied certain individuals:

Gentlemen: I regret exceedingly the fact, which has been called to my attention by some members of your board, that the inscription on the corner stone for Hampstead Hill School, is not in accordance with the instruction of your board by letter to me under date of March 2nd, and I would therefore recommend that same be changed to conform to the inscription mentioned in said letter either by refacing the present stone and enlarging the letters and rearranging the positions of the names, or by applying to said stone a bronze tablet containing the ordered inscription. Any decision made by your board in this matter should be referred to Mr. James J. Byrne, Inspector of Buildings, who has entire supervision of the construction of all school buildings in Baltimore.<sup>18</sup>

The minutes of the Board of School Commissioners do not indicate any further action on this matter, and the existing cornerstone, which appears unaltered, conforms to that shown on the original drawings.

Proposals for the erection and completion of the school were solicited in May, 1917.<sup>19</sup> The J. L. Robinson Co. was awarded the contract.

By the time the project finally began, the United States had entered World War I, and construction was adversely affected by wartime labor shortages and high material costs. The Superintendent of Schools reported that the work had not progressed satisfactorily as of the end of the 1916-17 school year.<sup>20</sup> War conditions continued to plague the project through the following year, but by June 1918, the Commissioners were confident that the new building would be ready when schools reopened in the Fall. The President of the Board reported:

War prices and general conditions made it unwise to construct any new school buildings, but the annex to Hampstead School No. 47 is about complete, and will be ready for occupancy at the time of opening school in September. This is a very attractive and up-to-date building, and will greatly relieve the crowded condition of this school and set free several portables that can be used elsewhere.<sup>21</sup>

The effect of wartime shortages and costs was the subject of a newspaper interview with the city Building Inspector, whose department was responsible for maintenance and repair of city-owned buildings. He

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Hampstead Hill School

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reported that "building materials and labor cost twice what they did last year, and as a consequence the department's appropriation will not come anywhere near providing for the work that really should be done now. We have had to confine ourselves to necessary carpentering, plumbing and heating repairs. The important work must be left to the future, and the longer it is put off the more we shall have to do." The department's total \$170,000 appropriation for 1918 included \$75,000 for schoolhouses, but this budget only allowed for essential repairs. The Building Inspector stated that "the department has been over all the schoolhouses and has made them as comfortable as possible for the children this winter, but we were unable to rip out all the old-fashioned plumbing and heating fixtures and replace them with modern fixtures. We hope to be able to dress up the outside of the buildings with a little paint next year."<sup>22</sup>

The 24-classroom annex was the only new school building completed in Baltimore during 1918.<sup>23</sup> Indeed, it was the only major municipal building project undertaken after the nation's entry into World War I. During this period, the city government attempted to make the best of the situation by emphasizing planning for future improvements rather than attempting construction projects under adverse economic conditions.<sup>24</sup>

The building was placed in service at the beginning of the 1918 school year, and "was proclaimed by the people of the neighborhood as the best building in the school system."<sup>25</sup>

The building originally served as a junior high school. In 1936, a lower, three-story addition was constructed against the north end of the building, connecting with the 1898 school building, and the junior high schools of the neighborhood were consolidated in the two combined structures; the 1917 building was then utilized as an elementary school. The 1936 addition was designed by Baltimore architect O. Eugene Adams and constructed by Edgar A. Levi. Funding for the Depression-era project was provided through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

The original 1898 building was demolished in 1981, and the 1936 connector was taken down a few years later, to make room for a new school building which was completed in 1989. The 1917 building has been declared obsolete and efforts to market it for adaptive reuse have not been fruitful. The building is slated for demolition in summer 1993.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7  
Hampstead Hill School

B-4499

Notes:

1. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, September 23, 1914, p. 300.
2. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, September 30, 1914, p. 310.
3. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, October 27, 1915, p. 348.
4. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, March 24, 1915.
5. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, November 24, 1915, p. 374.
6. Paul Lawrence Dunbar School No. 101 provided a state-of-the-art facility for black pupils. The building contained 24 classrooms, with manual training and cooking rooms and an assembly hall; see 88th Annual Report of the Board of School Commissioners to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the Scholastic Year Ending June 30, 1917. Baltimore: King Brothers City Printer, 1918, p. 10. The building has since been demolished; School No. 47 apparently was closely related to it in plan and function.
7. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, September 2, 1914, p. 262.
8. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, October 27, 1915, p. 347.
9. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, June 14, 1916, p. 225.
10. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, June 19, 1916, p. 237.
11. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, July 7, 1916, p. 263.
12. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, November 8, 1916, p. 386; December 13, 1916, p. 421.



MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8  
Hampstead Hill School

B-4499

13. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, January 24, 1917, pp. 26-27. (Incidentally, the shared heating system proved problematic, and required modification in its first season of use to correct a difficulty in regulating heat in the old building; see Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, April 19, 1919, p. 118.)
14. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, February 14, 1917.
15. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, February 14, 1917.
16. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, March 14, 1917, p. 74.
17. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, February 28, 1917, p. 69.
18. Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, November 23, 1917, pp. 408-09.
19. Baltimore Municipal Journal, Vol. 5, No. 9, May 11, 1917, p. 8.
20. 88th Annual Report of the Board of School Commissioners to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the Scholastic Year Ending June 30, 1917. Baltimore: King Brothers City Printer, 1918, p. 11.
21. 89th Annual Report of the Board of School Commissioners to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the Scholastic Year Ending June 30, 1918. Baltimore: King Brothers City Printer, 1919, p. 3.
22. "Few Repairs Possible," Baltimore Morning Sun, September 16, 1918, p. 12.
23. 89th Annual Report of the Board of School Commissioners to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the Scholastic Year Ending June 30, 1918. Baltimore: King Brothers City Printer, 1919, p. 4.
24. "Suspension of Improvement Programs Offers Opportunity to Review our Achievements and Future Needs", Baltimore Municipal Journal, Vol. 6, No. 17, September 6, 1918, p. 1.
25. "No Dearth of Teachers," Baltimore Morning Sun, Tuesday, September 17, 1918, p. 16.



TRAN ROOM

SECTION -

COAL DIRT

NOTE CONTRACT

COAL - D

S.V.D. D.A.S.E.M.E.N.T' PLAN

NOTE CONTRACTOR MUST CHECK ALL LEVELS, DIMENSIONS, ETC CONCERNING PRESENT BUILDING & MUST BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR ACCURACY BEFORE COMMENCING WORK ON PAGE.

• NOTE

JAMES H. PRILETON, MAYOR.  
 ADDISON EDUCATION  
 JAMES W. CHAPMAN, TREAS.  
 JAMES M. DELVEYET ALBERT L. TANKHANEL  
 ALBERT CHAMBERS CLARENCE DEEMS  
 IDIRY F. THANKOVER ARTHUR D. DIBBINS  
 RICHARD J. DIGGS HAMMOND J. DYCKER  
 1917  
 JAMES J. DYKKE, DIRECTOR OF BUILDINGS.  
 HARVEY COOKMAN LEACH ARCHITECT.  
 BUILDER.

[illegible]

SCALE DETAIL OF CORNERSTONE!  
ONE BLOCK 1" THICK. ALL LETTERING IN 1/8"  
CAPS. 1/8" DEEP. DO NOT CUT IT OFF.

1140 TO HAVE A POSITION ON 11.4.10  
- GRANT & WIPPER TO HAVE 1.0.10

PLAN A-2

PLAN B-2

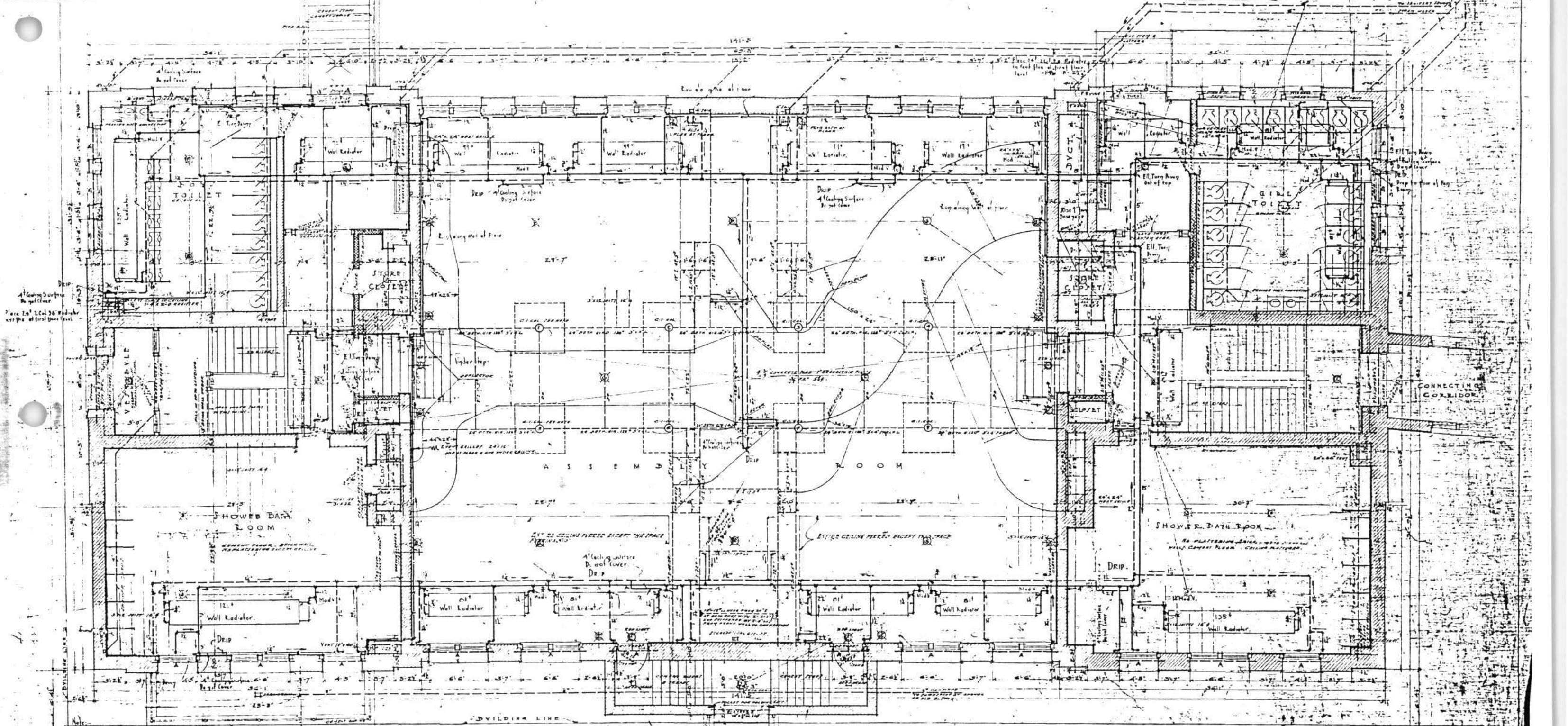
Contractor must obtain all necessary details before starting work. At all drop points a 1" Gate Valve, 1/2" Dirt Strainer & 2" air trap must be installed.

JAMES J. BYRNE	PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING NO. 47 LOCATED IN WOOD AVE. FLEET & STREPER STREETS BALTIMORE MD	ALFRED COOKMAN, ENGINEER
INSTRUCTOR, BOSTON BUILDING SCHOOL	FOR THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL	ARCHITECT
OF BALTIMORE MD		1913



B-4499

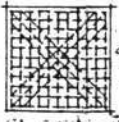
LA 1/2" = 1'-0" UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED  
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET AND INCHES  
FRACTIONS ARE IN 16THS OF AN INCH  
ALL WALLS TO BE CONCRETE PARTITION 12" THICK  
ALL FLOORS TO BE CONCRETE PARTITION 12" THICK



BASEMENT PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

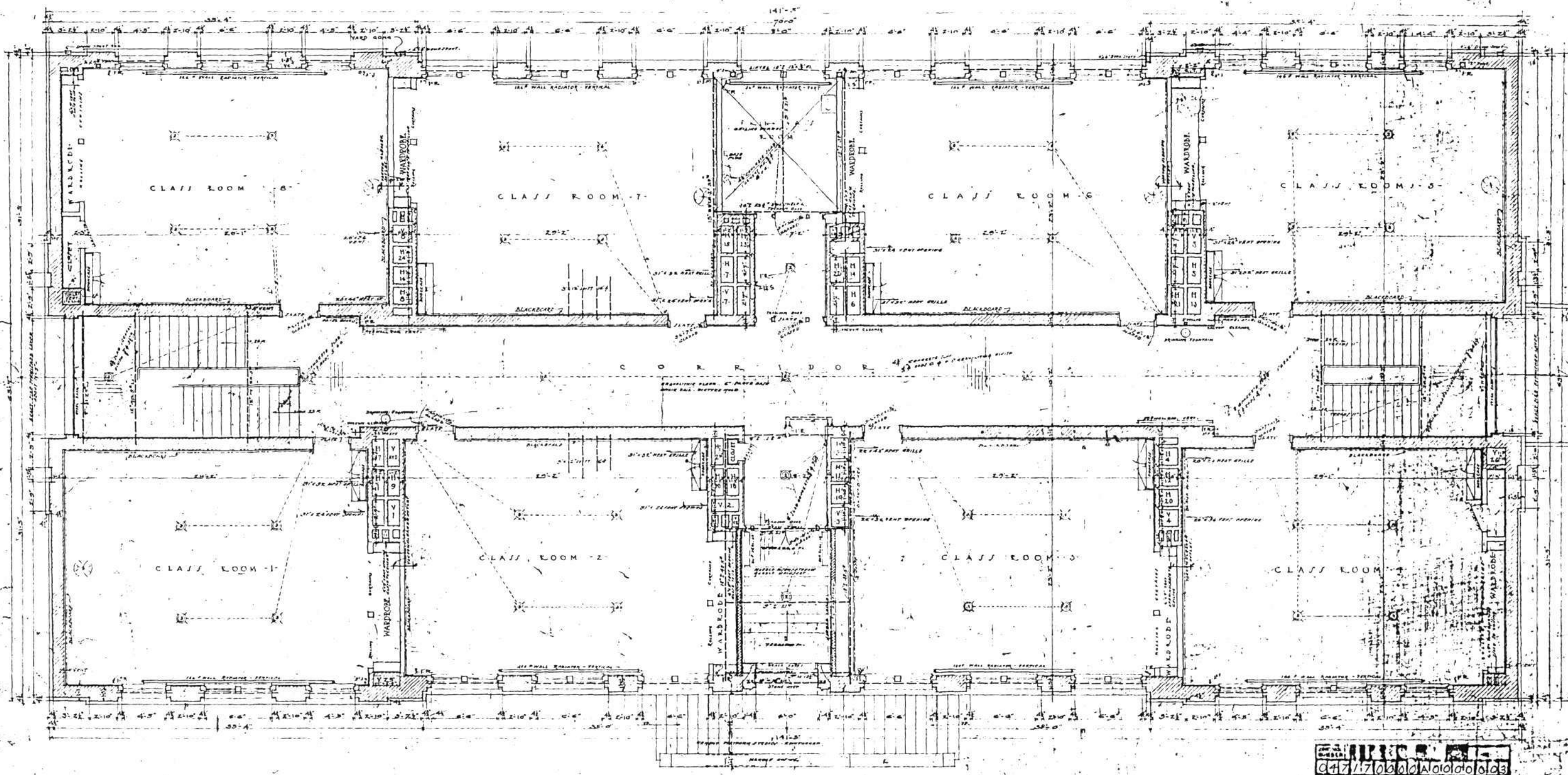
Note: Grade all mains in direction indicated by arrows  
unless otherwise marked, all connections to be made from top of  
Mains  
Supply & Return Interests between risers & radiators to be same size larger  
than tapping if galv. or 2" larger if steel, if over 1" two sizes larger  
Do not cut pipe from this drawing. Verify all measurements of building  
Radiator Tappings (Direct)  
Return  
to house  
to above

NOTE ALL CAST IRON COLUMNS  
TO BE 12" DIA. 12' METAL  
COL. 1, 4, 5, 6 TO HAVE C.I. BASE 24" X 24"  
COL. 2, 3, 6, 7 TO HAVE C.I. BASE 24" X 24"  
COL. 1, 4, 5, 6 CONCRETE FOOTING 3' X 3' X 3'  
COL. 2, 3, 6, 7 CONCRETE FOOTING 3' X 3' X 3'  
COL. 6, 7 CONCRETE FOOTING 6' X 6' X 3'



SET NO. 197  
THIS DRAWING AND THE ACCOMPANYING SPECIFICATIONS AND THE  
PROPERTY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF BALTIMORE AND THE  
CONTRACTOR SHALL BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE CITY AND  
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OR REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT THE WRITTEN  
CONSENT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEER  
JAMES J. DYRAL  
ARCHITECT  
1025 N. BROAD ST.  
BALTIMORE, MD.



[illegible]

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

047170000A010000003

NOTE: THIS DRAWING AND THE ACCOMPANYING, TYPED PLAN AND THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY AND MUST BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER. THE CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THIS DRAWING AND THE ACCOMPANYING, TYPED PLAN AND THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY AND MUST BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

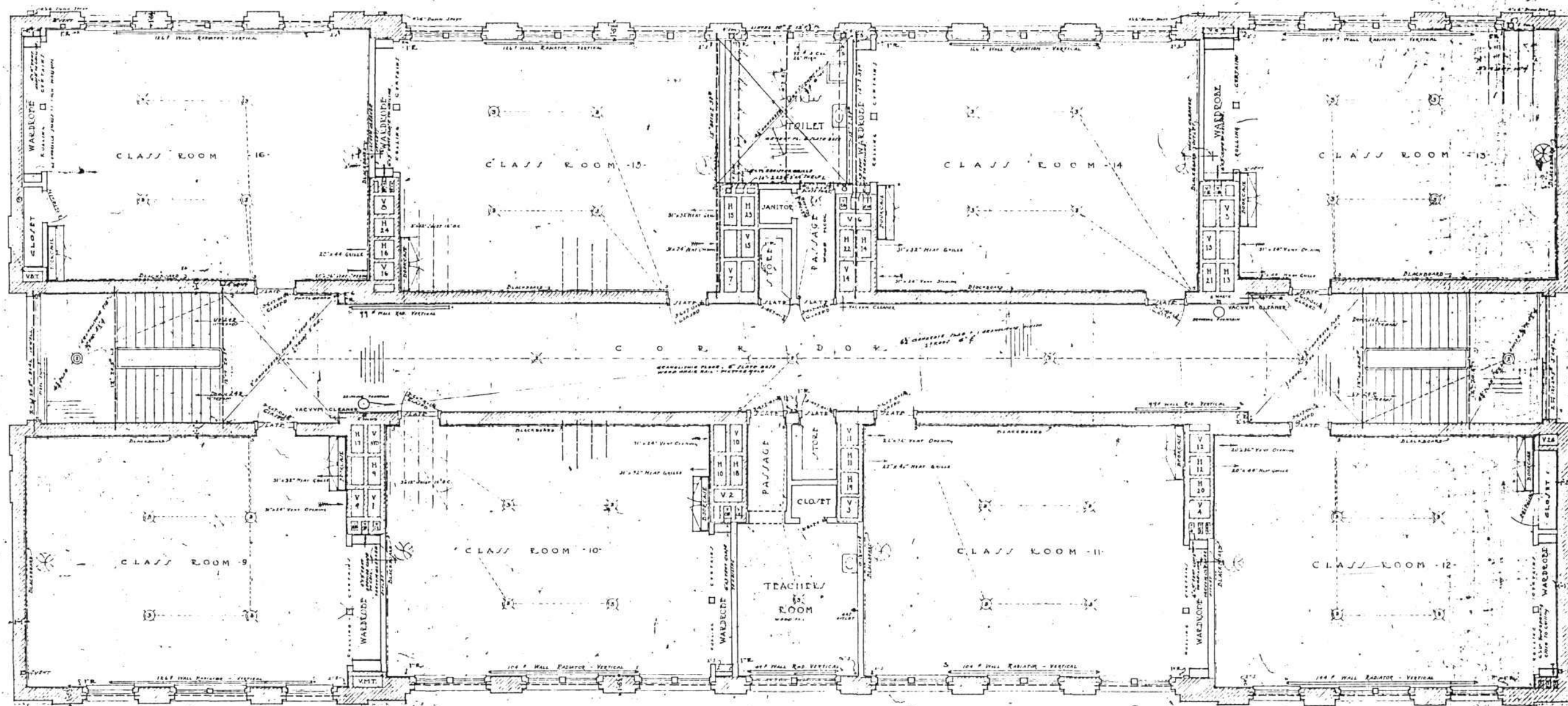
ALFRED COOKMAN, LEA  
ARCHITECT  
11323 N. CHARLES STREET

JAMES J. BYRNE  
DIRECTOR OF BUILDING  
BALTIMORE, MD.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING NO. 47 LOCATED LINWOOD AVE-FLEET & STREPER STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.  
FOR THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL



$B = 4499$



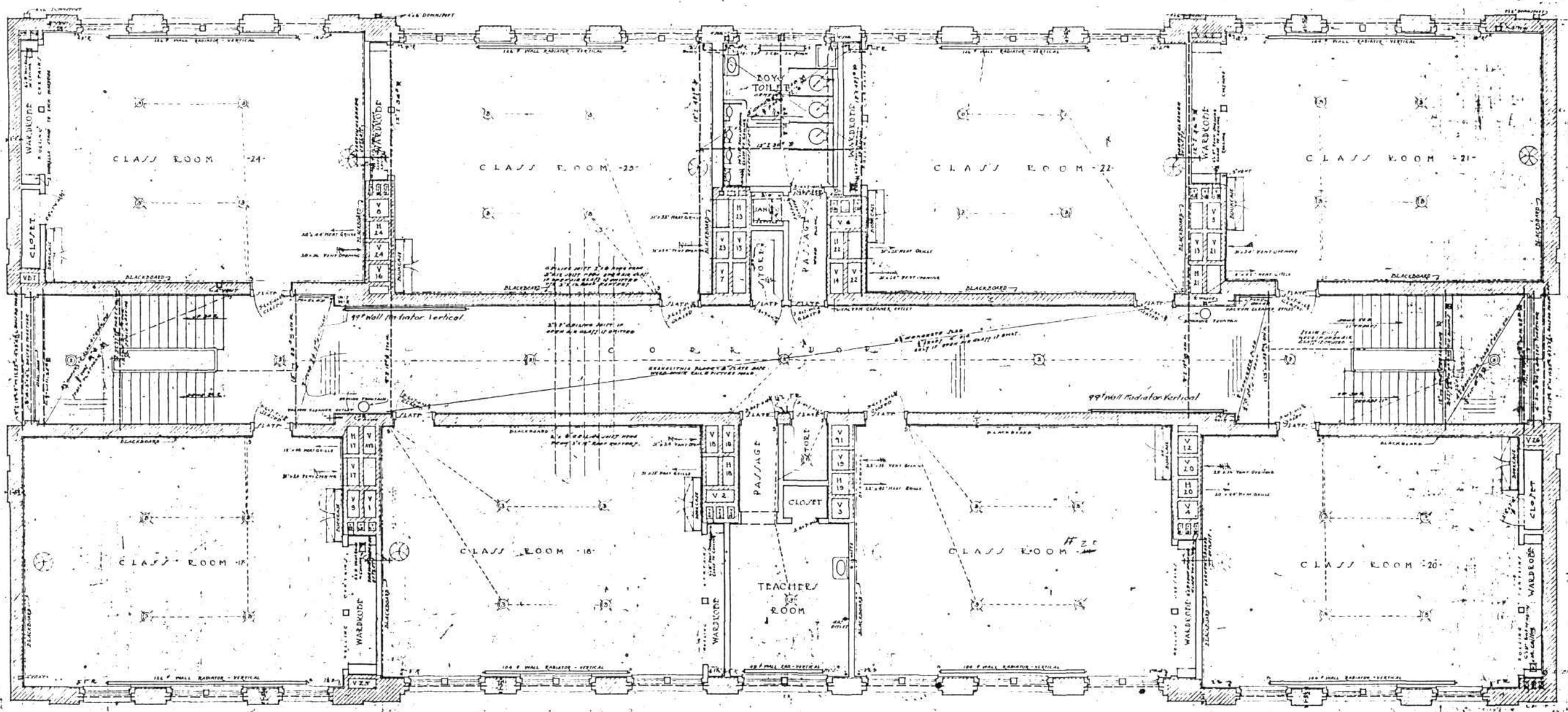
UNIT	FILE	DATE	TIME
047	117	0000	A01000004

NOTE THIS DRAWING AND THE ACCOMPANYING  
THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY AND MUST BE  
THE IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE DAY OF A

ALFRED COOKMAN LEACH  
ARCHITECT  
1023 N. CHARLES STREET

B-4499

NOTES -  
ALL WINDOWS ON THIS PLAN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED TO HAVE 10" x 16" x 8" x 4" PLATE GLASS INSIDE  
ALL OPENINGS IN BRICK WALLS WHERE LINTELS ARE NOT SHOWN  
WAS TO HAVE BRICK ARCHES ONE KING FOR EVERY 20' OF WIDTH OF OPENING  
TE - WITH BEARING SIZE INDICATES STEEL IS INTENDED IN OPEN AIR CLASP  
RAM - SHOULD ONLY BE USED IN THIS ALTERNATE



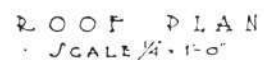
THIRD FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



NOTE  
THIS DRAWING AND THE ACCOMPANYING SPEC. ARE  
THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY AND MUST BE RETURNED TO  
THE ARCHITECT UPON THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK AND THE  
CITY AND COUNTY OF BALTIMORE, MD.

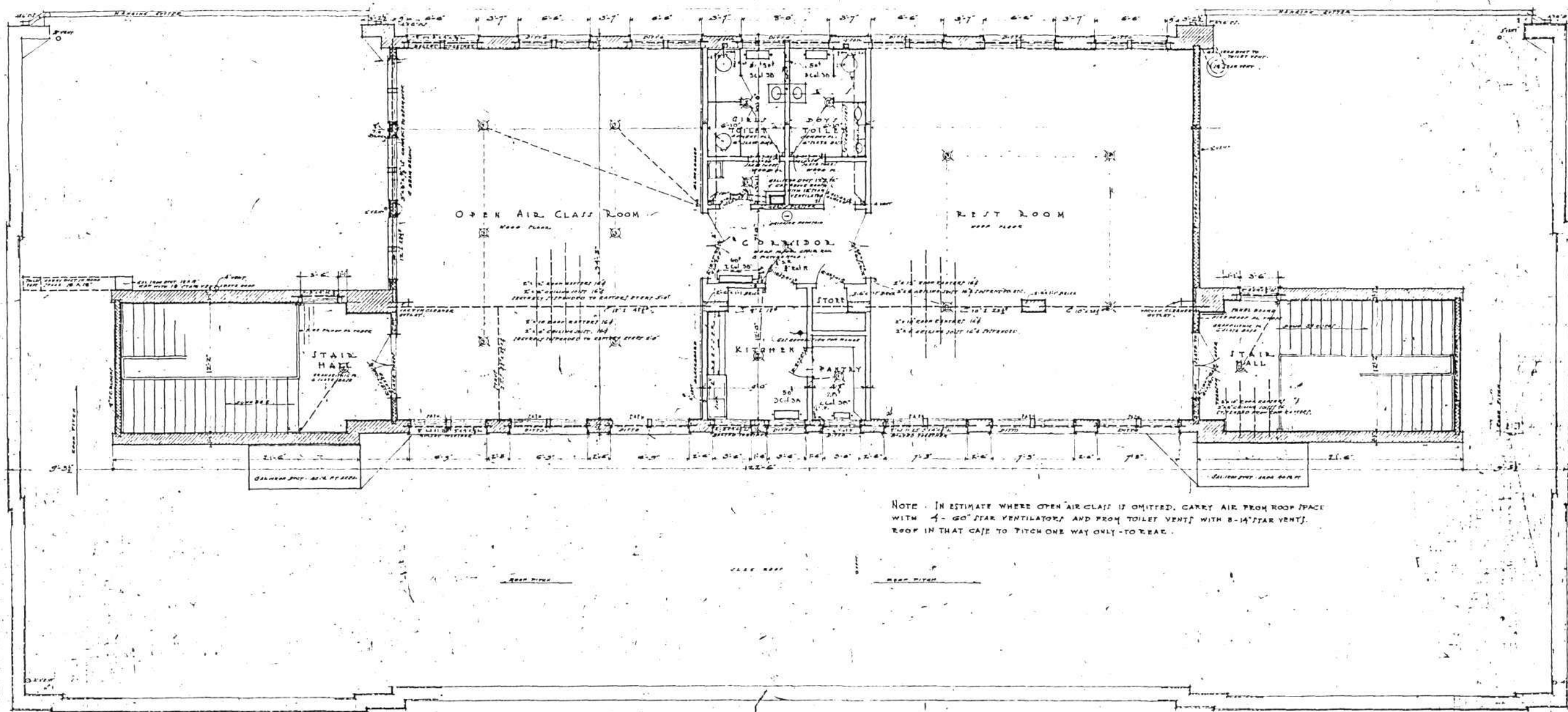


5A



ALFRED COOKMAN LEACH  
ARCHITECT  
323 N. CHARLES STREET

B-4499



ROOF PLAN

NOTE: THE FLOR W- FOR

047/17 2000/0000000000

NOTE  
SIT NO 1917  
THIS DRAWING AND THE ACCOMPANYING SPECIFICATIONS ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY AND MUST BE RETURNED TO THE OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER WHEN THE SAME ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED.

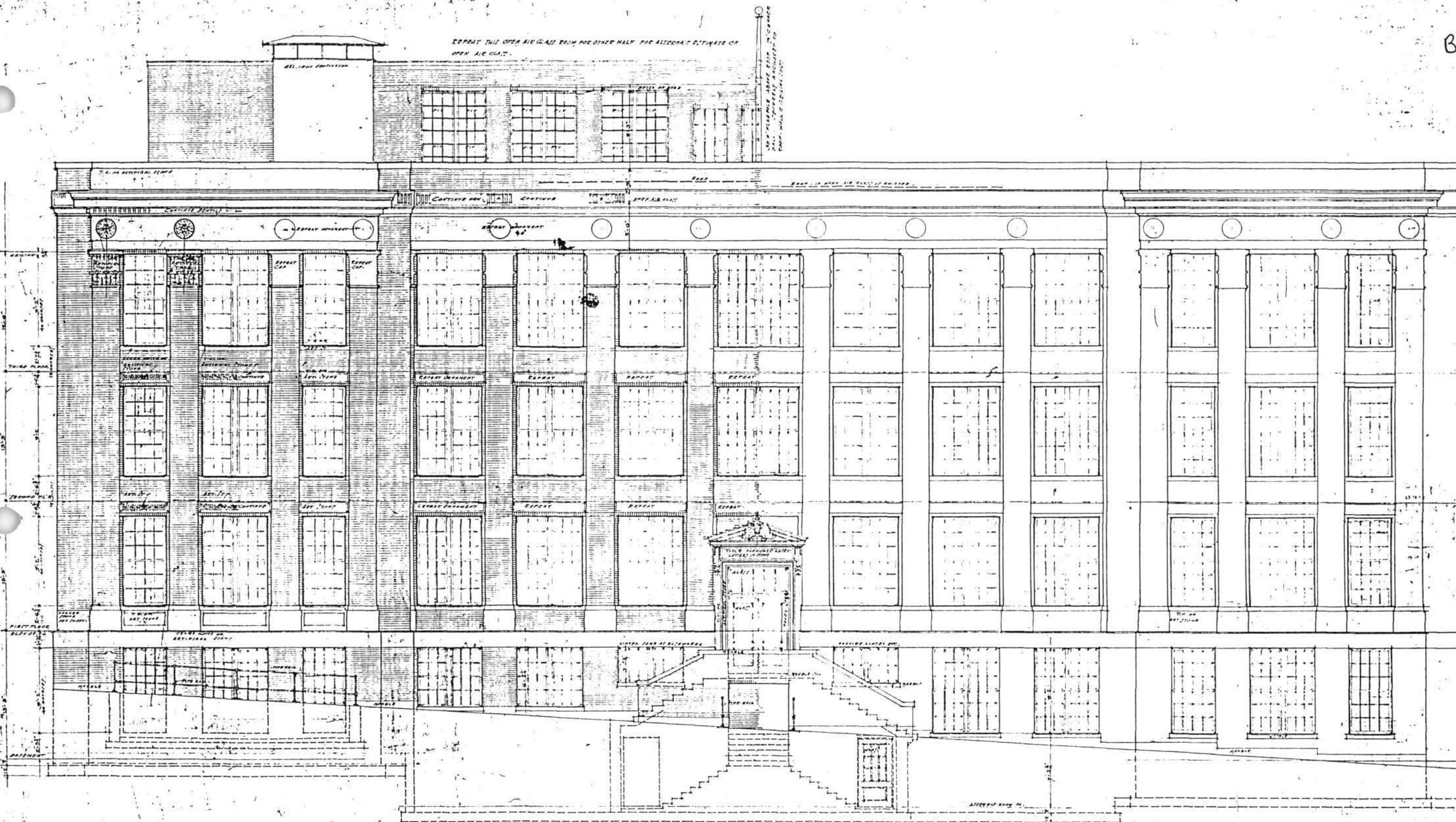
AMES J. BYRNE  
DIRECTOR OF BUILDINGS  
BALTIMORE, MD.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING NO 47 LOCATED LINWOOD AVE. FLEET & STREEDER STREETS BALTIMORE MD.  
FOR THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

ALFRED COOKMAN ARCHT.  
325 N. CHARLES STREET



B-4499



LINWOOD AVENUE  
ELEVATION



NOTE - SET NO. 197  
THIS DRAWING AND THE ACCOMPANYING SPECIFICATIONS ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY AND MUST BE RETURNED TO THE INSPECTOR OF BLDGS. THE DAY AFTER THE BIDDING.

8

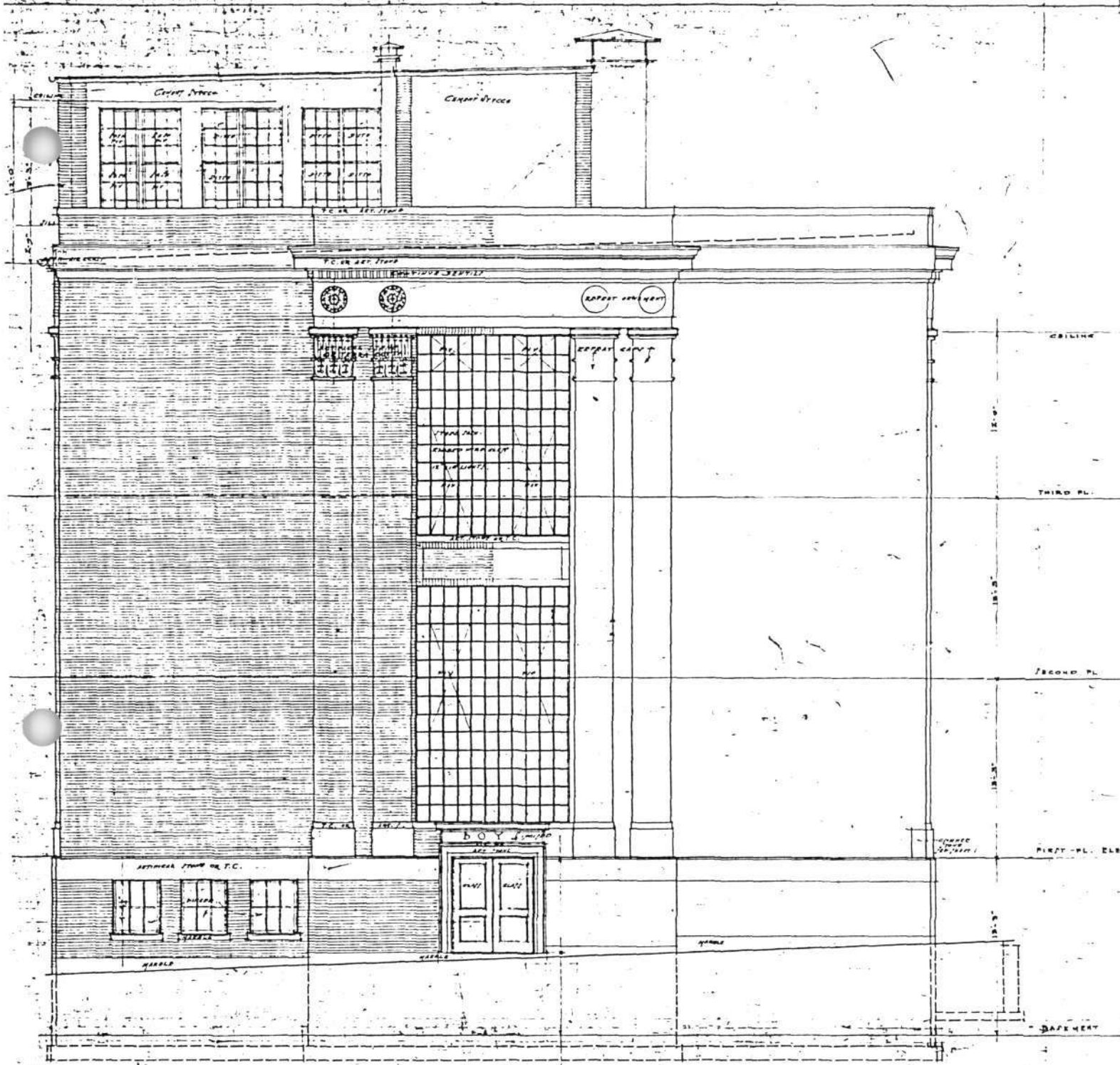
AMEL J. BYRN  
SPECTOR OF BVLIDING  
BALTIMORE, MD.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING NO. 47 LOCATED LINWOOD AVE-FLEET & STREETER STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.  
FOR THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

ALFRED HOOKMAN LEACH  
ARCHITECT  
243 N. CHARLES STREET



B-4499



FLEET STREET ELEVATION



047 17 0000 4000 0000

ELEVATION FACING OLD BUILDING

JAMES J. BYRNE  
INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS  
BALTIMORE, MD.

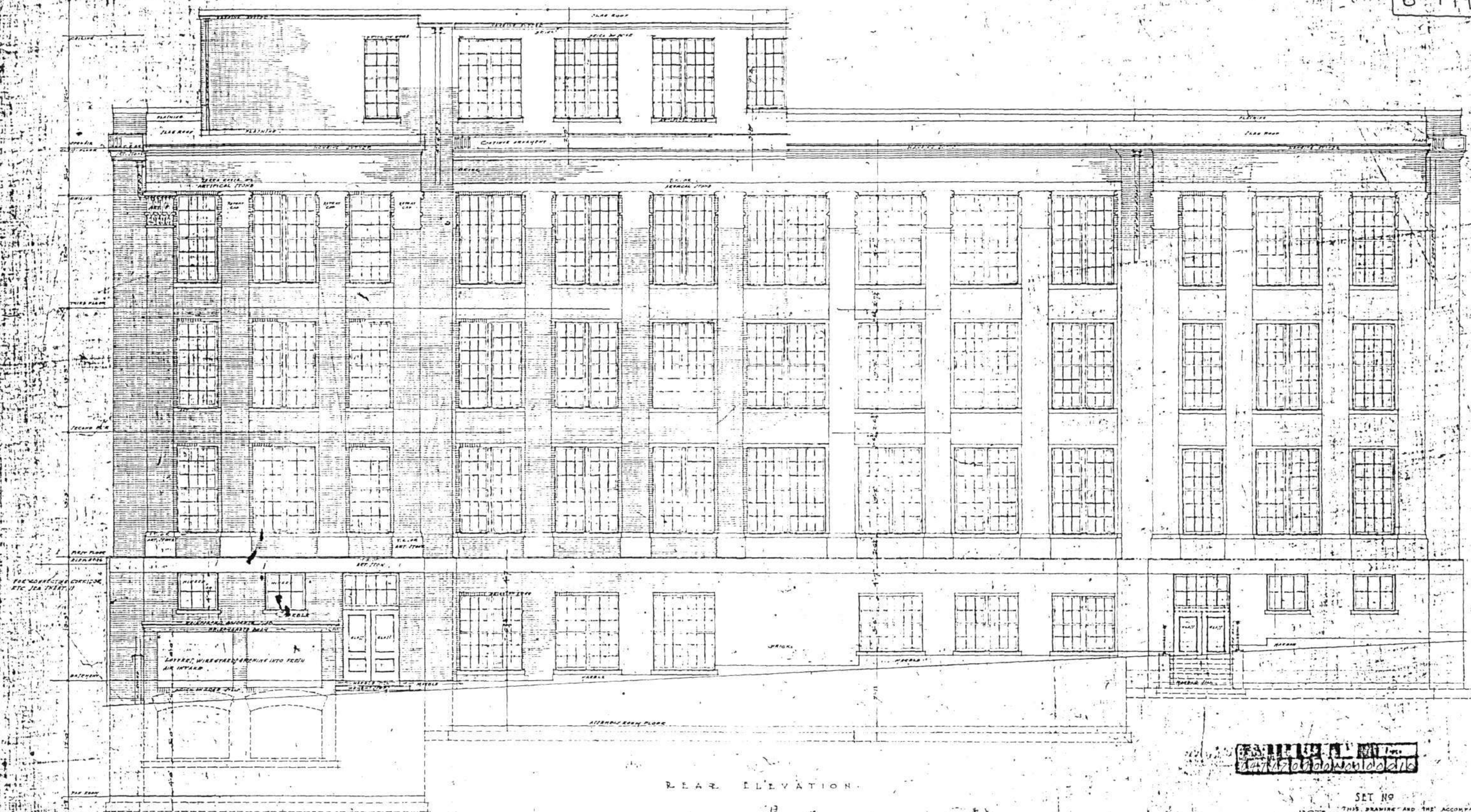
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING NO. 47 LOCATED LINWOOD AVE-FLEET & STREPER STREETS BALTIMORE, MD.  
FOR THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

ALFRED COOKMAN, ARCHITECT  
1325 N. CHARLES ST.  
BALTIMORE, MD.



OTHER HALF SIMILAR TO THIS-WHERE ALTERNATE ESTIMATE IS REQUIRED FOR OPEN AIR CLASS

B-4499



REAR ELEVATION.

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE  
SET NO 1917  
THIS DRAWING AND THE ACCOMPANYING SPEC AT THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY AND MUST BE RETURNED TO THE INSPECTOR OF BLDGS. THE DAY THE BLDG IS OPENED

JAMES A. J. BYRNE

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING NO 47 LOCATED LINWOOD AVE FLEET & STREETER STREETS BALTIMORE MD

ALFRED COOKMAN, L.L.A.

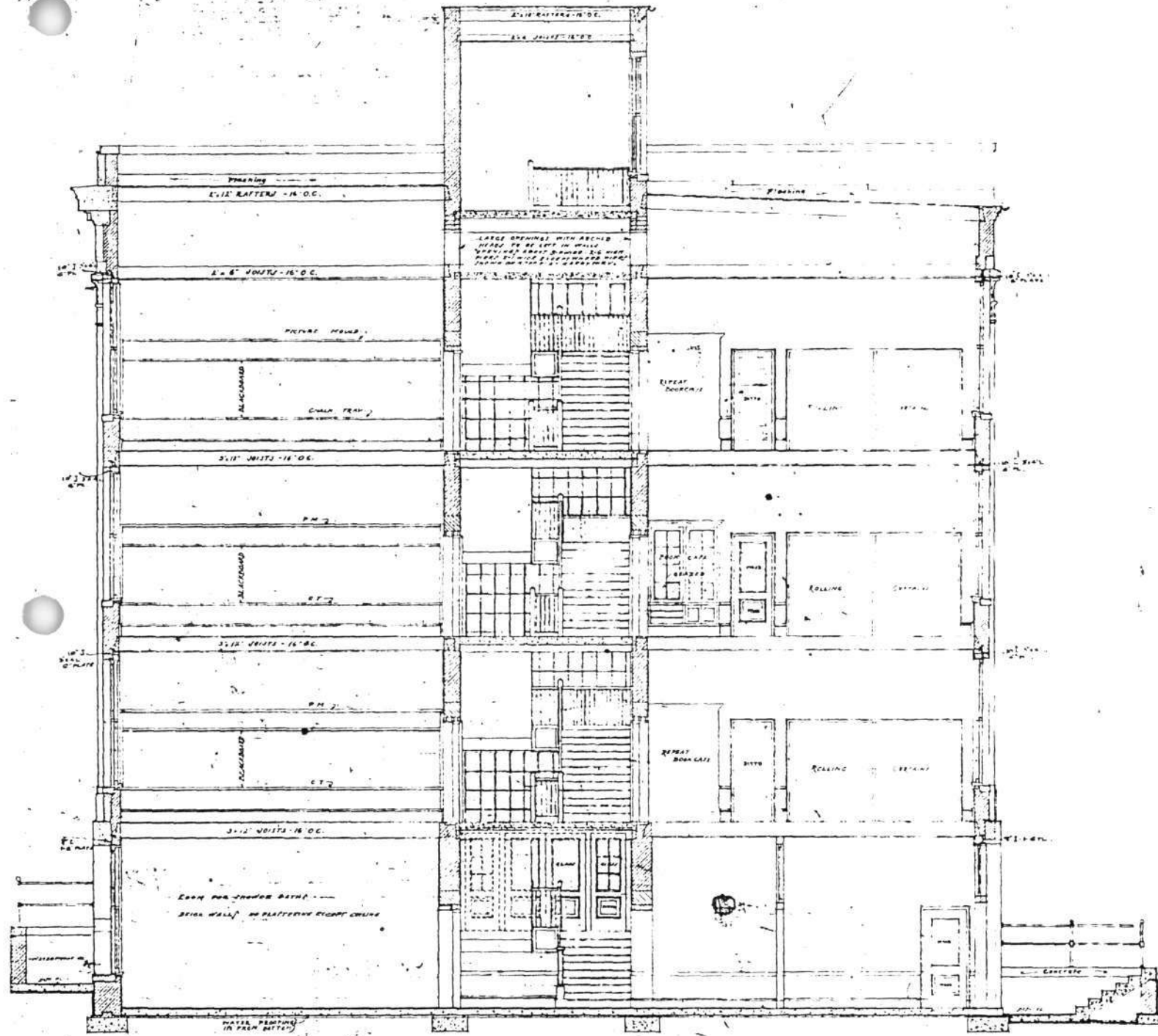
INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS

FOR THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

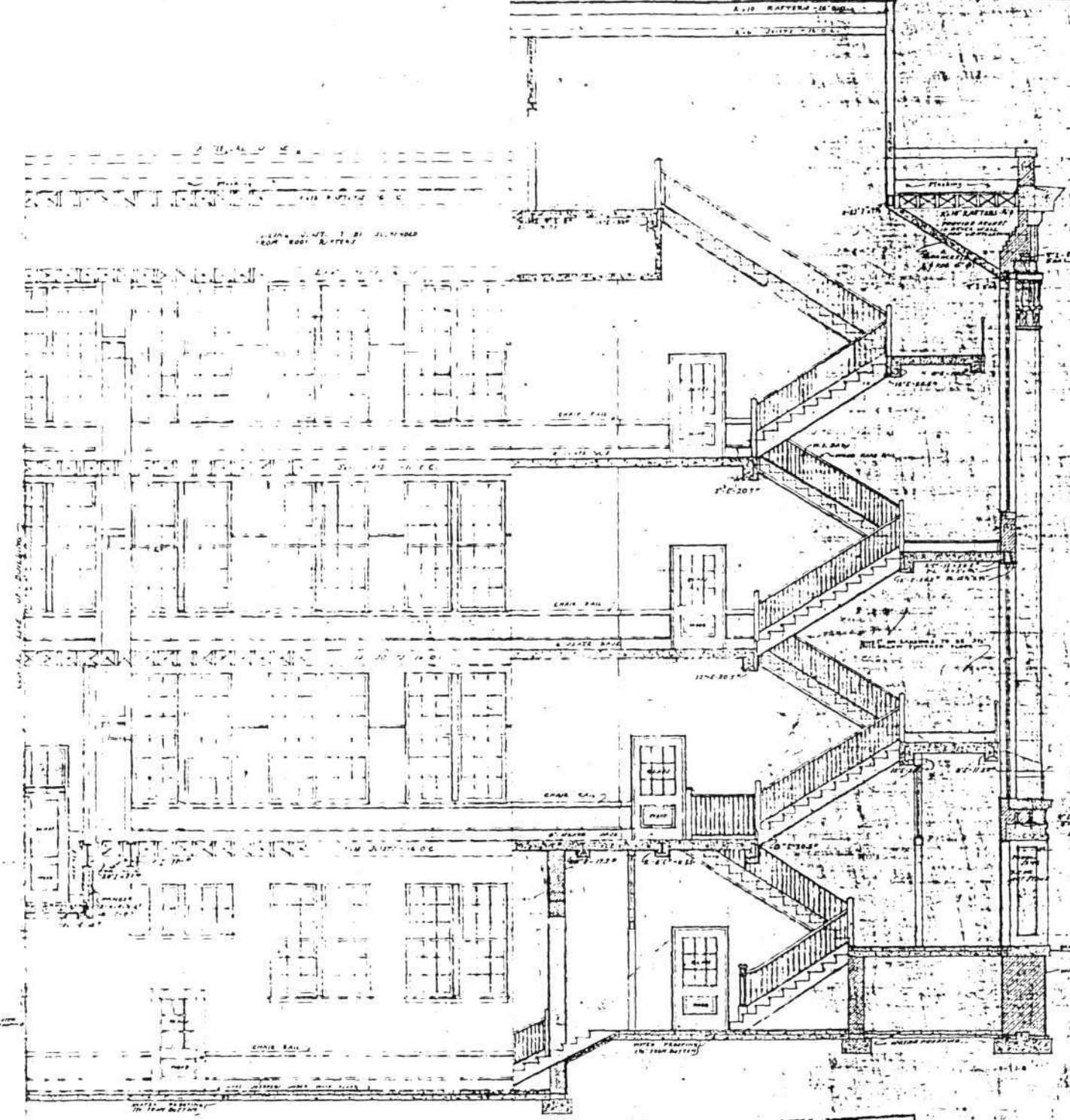
ARCHITECT



B-4499



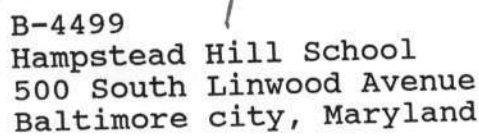
TRANSVERSE SECTION  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



LONGITUDINAL SECTION  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE: SET NO. 1917  
THIS DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING AND MUST BE RETURNED TO THE OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, BALTIMORE, MD., WHEN REQUESTED.







B-4499  
HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL  
500 S. LINWOOD AVE.  
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

J. BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD SHPO

VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST

# 1/14





B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL

500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

J BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

VIEW FROM NORTHEAST

# 2/14





B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL

500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

J. BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST

# 3 | 14



B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL

500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

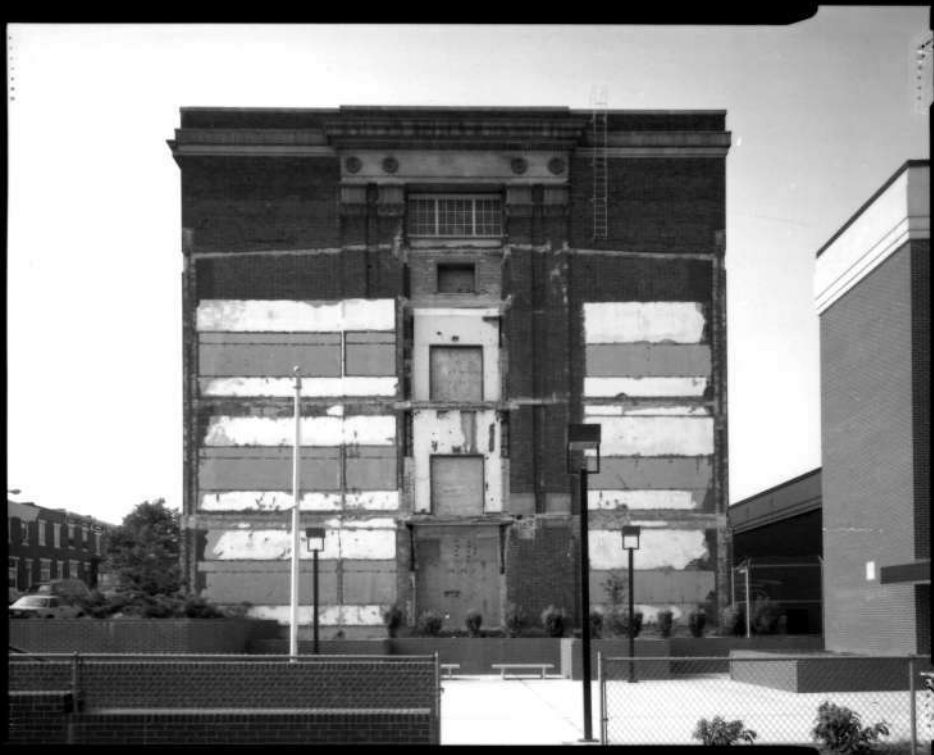
J. BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION

# 4/14





B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL  
500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD  
J. BROUGHT SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD SHPO  
NORTH ELEVATION

# 5/14





B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL

500 S. LINWOOD AVE,

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

J. BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD SHPO

EAST FACADE

# 6/14



B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL  
500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

J. BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD SHPO

EAST FACADE, DETAIL OF CENTRAL PORTION

# 7/14





B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL  
500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

J. BROUGHT SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD SHPO

EAST FACADE, DETAIL OF NORTHERN PORTION  
(SOUTH WING SIMILAR)

# 8/14





B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL

500 S LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

J. BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD SHPO

ENTRANCE VESTIBULE, FROM EAST

# 9/14



B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL

500 S LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

J. BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD SHPO

2ND FL., SW CLASSROOM, VIEW FROM NW

H  
10/14





B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL  
500 S. LINWOOD AVE.  
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

J BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD. SHPO

2ND FL., SW CLASSROOM, VIEW FROM SE

# 11/14





B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL

500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

J. BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD SHPO

ASSEMBLY ROOM, BSMT, VIEW FROM SE

H 12/14



B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL

505 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

J. BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD SHPO

STAIR AT 2ND-FLOOR LEVEL, SOUTH END  
OF CORRIDOR, FACING SOUTH

H 13/14





B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL  
500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

J. BROUGH SCHAMP, 7/93

NEG AT MD SHPO

STAIR AT NE CORNER (INSERTED 1936)

#14/14



B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HALL SCHOOL

PS #47

5005 LINWOOD AVE

BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: KATHLEEN

KOTARBA

DATE: JUNE 1993

NEG. LOC: CHAP

ENTRANCE





B-4499 HAMPSHIRE HILL SCHOOL

PS # 47

500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER:

KATHLEEN KOTARBITA

NEE-LOC. : CTR

DATE: JUNE 1993

ENTRANCE - EAST ELEV.



B-4499 HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL  
DS #47  
500 S. LINWOOD AVE.  
BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER:

KATHLEEN KOTARBA

DATE: JUNE 1993

NEB. LOC: CAMP

ENTRANCE - EAST ELEV.





B-4499 HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL  
PS #47  
500 S. LINWOOD AVE.  
BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: KATHLEEN  
KOTARBA

DATE: JUNE 1993

NEG. LOC: CHAP

EAST + SOUTH ELEVATIONS



B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL

PS #47

500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: KATHLEEN  
KOTARBA

DATE: JUNE 1993

NEG. LOC.: CHAP

DETAILS - EAST FAÇADE





B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL  
PS # 47

500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER:

KATHLEEN KOTARBA

DATE: JUNE 1993

WEB. LOC: CHAP

SOUTH + EAST ELEV.



B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL

PS #47

500 S. LINWOOD AVENUE

BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: KATHLEEN

KOTARBA

DATE: JUNE 1993

NEG. LOC: CHAP

DETAIL



B-4499

HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL  
PS #47

500 S. LINWOOD AVE.

BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: KATHLEEN  
KOTARBA

DATE: JUNE 1993

NEB. LOC.: CHAP

SOUTH ELEVATION

WITH NEW BUILDING





B-4499  
HAMPS TERTH HILL SCHOOL  
PS # 47  
500 S. LINNARD AVE.  
BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER:

KATHLEEN KOTARBA

DATE: JUNE 1993

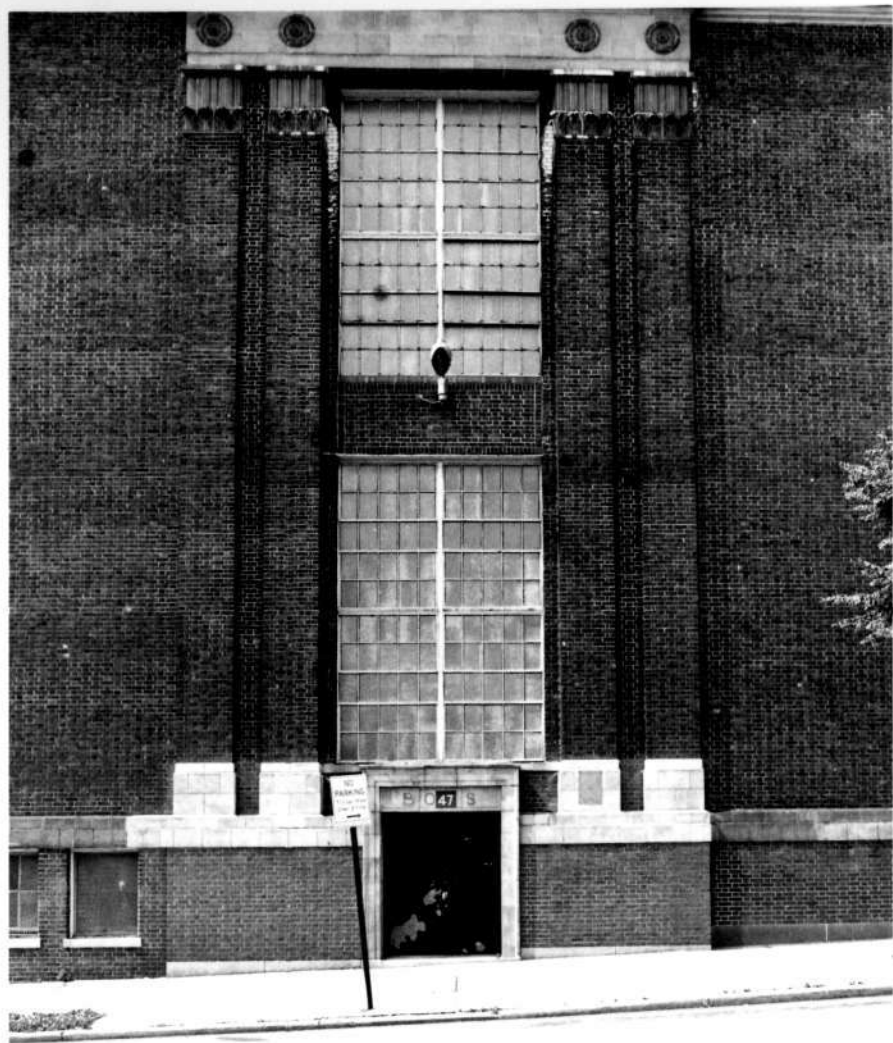
NEG. NO.: CHAP

TYPICAL WINDOW



B-4499  
HAMPSHIRE HILL SCHOOL  
PS # 47  
500 S. LINWOOD AVE.  
BALTIMORE, MD  
PHOTOGRAPHER:

KATHLEEN KOTARBA  
DATE: JUNE 1993  
NEG. LOG: CHAP  
EAST ELEVATION





B-4499  
HAMPSHIRE HILL SCHOOL  
PS #47

500 S. LINWOOD AVE.  
BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER:

KATHLEEN KOTARBA

DATE: JUNE 1993

NEB. WC. CHAP

BOYS ENTRANCE -

S. ELEVATION



B-4499  
HAMPSHIRE HILL SCHOOL  
PS #47  
500 S LINWOOD AVE.  
BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: KATHLEEN  
KOTARBA

DATE: JUNE 1993

NEG. LOC: CHAP

WEST ELEVATION



D-4499  
HAMPSTEAD HILL SCHOOL  
PS #47

500 S. LINWOOD AVENUE  
BALTIMORE, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: KATHLEEN  
KOTARBA

DATE: JUNE 1993

NEG. LOC.: CHAP

WEST ELEVATION-  
NEW BUILDING